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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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LETTERS

From a FARMER in Pennſylvania *to the inhabitants of the* Britiſh *colonies.*

LETTER V.

My dear Countrymen,

PERHAPS the objection to the late act impoſing duties on paper, *&c.* might have been ſafely reſted on the arguments drawn from the univerſal conduct of Parliaments and Miniſters, from the firſt exiſtence of theſe colonies to the adminiſtration of Mr. *Grenville*.

What but the indiſputable, the acknowledged excluſive right of the colonies to tax themſelves, could be the reaſon that in this long period of more than one hundred and fifty years no ſtatute was ever paſſed *for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue on the colonies?* And how clear, how cogent, muſt that reaſon be to which every Parliament and every Miniſter for ſo long a time ſubmitted, without a ſingle attempt to innovate?

England in part of that courſe of years, and *Great Britain* in other parts, was engaged in fierce and expenſive wars, troubled with ſome tumultuous and bold Parliaments, governed by many daring and wicked Miniſters, yet none of them ever ventured to touch the Palladium of *American* liberty. Ambition, avarice, faction, tyranny, all revered it. Whenever it was neceſſary to raiſe money on the colonies, the requiſitions of the Crown were made, and dutifully complied with. The Parliament, from time to time, regulated *their* trade, and that of the reſt of the empire, to preſerve their dependencies, and the connexion of the whole in good order.

The people of *Great Britain*, in ſupport of their privileges, boaſt much of their antiquity; yet it may well be queſtioned if there is a ſingle privilege of a *Britiſh* ſubject ſupported by longer, more ſolemn, or more uninterrupted teſtimony, than the excluſive right of taxation in theſe colonies. The people of *Great Britain* conſider that kingdom as the ſovereign of theſe colonies, and would now annex to that ſovereignty a prerogative never heard of before. How would they bear this, was the caſe their own? What would they think of a new prerogative claimed by the Crown? We may gueſs what their conduct would be, from the tranſports of paſſion into which they fell about the late embargo, laid to relieve the moſt emergent neceſſities of ſtate, admitting of no delay, and for which there were numerous precedents. Let our liberties be treated with the ſame tenderneſs, and it is all we deſire.

Explicit as the conduct of Parliaments for ſo many ages is to prove that no money can be levied on theſe colonies, by Parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, yet it is not the only evidence in our favour.

Every one of the moſt material arguments againſt the legality of the *Stamp Act* operates with equal force againſt the act now objected to; but as they are well known, it ſeems unneceſſary to repeat them here.

This general one only ſhall be conſidered at preſent: That though theſe colonies are dependent on *Great Britain*, and though ſhe has a legal power to make laws for preſerving that dependence, yet it is not neceſſary for this purpoſe, nor eſſential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies, as was eagerly contended by the advocates for the *Stamp Act*, that ſhe ſhould raiſe money upon them without their conſent.

Colonies were formerly planted by warlike nations, to keep their enemies in awe, to relieve their country overburthened with inhabitants, or to diſcharge a number of diſcontented and troubleſome citizens; but in more modern ages, the ſpirit of violence being in ſome meaſure, if the expreſſion may be allowed, ſheathed in commerce, colonies have been ſettled by the nations of *Europe* for the purpoſes of trade. Theſe purpoſes were to be attained by the colonies raiſing for the mother country thoſe things which ſhe did not produce herſelf, and by ſupplying themſelves from her with things they wanted. Theſe were the *national objects* in the commencement of our colonies, and have been uniformly ſo in their promotion.

To anſwer theſe grand purpoſes, perfect liberty was known to to be neceſſary; all hiſtory proving that trade and freedom are nearly related to each other. By a due regard to this wiſe and juſt plan, the infant colonies expoſed in the unknown climates and unexplored wilderneſſes of this new world, lived, grew, and flouriſhed.

The parent country with undeviating prudence and virtue, attentive to the firſt principles of colonization, drew to herſelf the benefits we might reaſonably expect, and preſerved to her children the bleſſings on which thoſe benefits were founded. She made laws obliging her colonies to carry to her all thoſe products which ſhe wanted for her own uſe, and all thoſe raw materials which ſhe choſe herſelf to work up. Beſides this reſtriction, ſhe forbad them to procure *manufactures* from any other part of the globe, or even the *products* of *European* countries, which alone could rival her, without being firſt brought to her. In ſhort, by a variety of laws, ſhe regulated their trade in ſuch a manner as they thought moſt conducive to their mutual advantage and her own welfare. A power was reſerved to the Crown of *repealing* any laws that ſhould be enacted. The *executive* authority of government was lodged in the Crown and its repreſentatives, and an *appeal* was ſecured to the Crown from all judgments in the adminiſtration of juſtice.

For all theſe powers eſtabliſhed by the mother country over her colonies, for all theſe immenſe emoluments derived by her from them, for all their difficulties and diſtreſſes in fixing themſelves, what was the recompenſe made them? A communication of her rights in general, and particularly of that great one, the foundation of all the reſt, that their property, acquired with ſo much pain and hazard, ſhould be diſpoſed of by * none but themſelves; or, to uſe the beautiful and emphatic language of the ſacred ſcriptures, "that they ſhould ſit every man under his vine, and under his fig tree, AND NONE SHOULD MAKE THEM AFRAID †.

Can any man of candour and knowledge deny that theſe inſtitutions form an affinity between *Great Britain* and her colonies that ſufficiently ſecures their dependence upon her? Or that for her to levy taxes upon them is to reverſe the nature of things? Or that ſhe can purſue ſuch a meaſure without reducing them to a ſtate of vaſſalage?

If any perſon cannot conceive the ſupremacy of *Great Britain* to exiſt, without the power of laying taxes to levy money upon us, the hiſtory of the colonies and of *Great Britain* ſince their ſettlement will prove the contrary. He will there find the amazing advantages ariſing to her from them, the conſtant exerciſe of her ſupremacy, and their filial ſubmiſſion to it, without a ſingle rebellion, or even the thought of one, from their firſt emigration to this moment; and all theſe things have happened, without an inſtance of *Great Britain* laying taxes to levy money upon them.

How many *Britiſh* authors ‡ have demonſtrated that the preſent wealth, power, and glory of their country, are founded upon theſe colonies? As conſtantly as ſtreams tend to the ocean, have they been pouring the fruits of all their labours into their mother's lap. Good Heaven! and ſhall a total oblivion of former tenderneſſes and bleſſings be ſpread over the minds of a wiſe people, by the ſordid acts of intriguing men, who, covering their ſelfiſh projects under pretences of publick good, firſt enrage their countrymen into a frenzy of paſſion, and then advance their own influence and

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* *The power of taxing themſelves was the privileges of which the* Engliſh *were*, WITH REASON, PARTICULARLY JEALOUS. Hume's *Hiſtory of* England.

† *Mic.* iv. 4.

‡ *It has been ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, when complaints have been made of the decay of trade to any part of* Europe, "*That ſuch things were not worth regard, as* Great Britain *was poſſeſſed of colonies that could conſume more of her manufactures than ſhe was able to ſupply them with.*"

"*As the caſe now ſtands, we ſhall ſhow that the* plantations *are a ſpring of* wealth *to this nation, that they* work *for us, that their treaſure* centers all here, *and that the laws have tied them faſt enough to us; ſo that it muſt be through our own fault and miſmanagement if they become independent of* England." DAVENANT on the plantation trade.

"*It is better that the iſlands ſhould be ſupplied from the northern colonies than from* England, *for this reaſon: The proviſions we might ſend to* Barbados, Jamaica, *&c. would be unimproved product of the earth, as grain of all kinds; or ſuch product where there is little got by the improvement, as malt, ſalt, beef, and pork. Indeed the exportation of ſalt fiſh thither would be more advantageous, but the goods which we ſend to the* northern colonies *are ſuch whoſe* improvement *may be juſtly ſaid, one with another, to be near* four fifths *of the value of the* whole commodity, *as apparel, houſehold furniture, and many other things.*" Idem.

"New England *is the moſt prejudicial plantation to the kingdom of* England; *and yet, to do right to that moſt induſtrious* Engliſh *colony, I muſt confeſs that, though we loſe by their unlimited trade with other foreign plantations, yet we are very great gainers by their direct trade to and from* Old England, *our yearly exportations of* Engliſh *manufactures, malt, and other goods, from hence thither, amounting, in my opinion, to* ten times *the value of what is imported from thence; which calculation I do not make at random, but upon* mature conſideration, *and, peradventure, upon* as much experience in this very trade *as any other perſon will pretend to, and therefore, whenever reformation of our correſpondence in trade with that people ſhall be thought on, it will, in my poor judgment, require* GREAT TENDERNESS, *and* VERY SERIOUS CIRCUMSPECTION." Sir JOSIAH CHILD's Diſcourſe on Trade.

"*Our plantations ſpend moſtly our* Engliſh *manufactures, and thoſe* of all ſorts almoſt imaginable, *in* egregious quantities, *and employ near* two thirds of all our *Engliſh* ſhipping; *ſo that we have* more people *in* England *by reaſon of our plantations in* America." Idem.

Sir JOSIAH CHILD *ſays, in another part of his work,* "*that not more than fifty families are maintained in* England *by the refining of ſugar.*" *From whence, and from what* Davenant *ſays, it is plain that the advantages here ſaid to be derived from the plantations by* England *muſt be meant chiefly of the continental colonies.*

"*I ſhall ſum up my whole remarks on our* American *colonies with this obſervation, that as they are a certain annual revenue of ſeveral millions ſterling to their mother country, they ought carefully to be protected, duly encouraged, and every opportunity that preſents improved for their increment and advantage, as every one they can poſſibly reap muſt at leaſt return to us, with intereſt.*"

BEAWES's Lex Merc. Red.

"*We may ſafely advance that our trade and navigation are greatly increaſed by our colonies, and that they really are a ſource of treaſure and naval power to this kingdom, ſince* they work for us, *and* their treaſure centers here. *Before their ſettlement our manufactures were few, and thoſe but indifferent; the number of* Engliſh *merchants very ſmall, and the whole ſhipping of the nation much inferiour to what now belongs to the northern colonies only.* Theſe are certain facts. *But ſince their eſtabliſhment our condition has altered for the better, almoſt to a degree beyond credibility. Our* MANUFACTURES *are prodigiouſly increaſed, chiefly by the demand for them in the plantations, where they* AT LEAST TAKE OFF ONE HALF, *and ſupply us with many valuable commodities for exportation, which is as great an emolument to the mother kingdom as to the plantations themſelves.*"

POSTLETHWAYT's Univ. Dict. of Trade and Commerce.

"*Moſt of the nations of* Europe *have interfered with us, more or leſs, in divers of our ſtaple manufactures, within half a century, not only in our woollen, but in our lead and tin manufactures, as well as our fiſheries.*

Idem.

"*The inhabitants of our colonies, by carrying on a trade with their* foreign neighbours, *do not only occaſion* a greater quantity of the goods and merchandiſes of Europe being ſent from hence to them, *and a greater quantity of the product of* America *to be ſent from them hither*, which would otherwiſe be carried from, and brought to Europe, by foreigners, *but an increaſe of the ſeamen and navigation in thoſe parts, which is of great ſtrength and ſecurity, as well as of great advantage, to our plantations in general. And though* ſome of our colonies *are not only for preventing the* importations of all goods of the ſame ſpecies they produce, *but ſuffer particular planters to* keep great runs of land in their poſſeſſion uncultivated, *with deſign to prevent new ſettlements, whereby they imagine the prices of their commodities may be affected, yet if it be conſidered that the*

intereſt, by gratifying that paſſion which they themſelves have baſely excited?

Hitherto *Great Britain* has been contented with her proſperity, moderation has been the rule of her conduct; but now a generous and humane people, that ſo often has protected the liberty of *ſtrangers*, is inflamed into an attempt to tear a privilege from her own children, which, if executed, muſt, in their opinion, ſink them into ſlaves. And for what? For a pernicious power not neceſſary to her, as her own experience may convince her, horribly dreadful and deteſtable to them.

It ſeems extremely probable that when cool diſpaſſionate poſterity ſhall conſider the affectionate intercourſe, the reciprocal benefits, and the unſuſpecting confidence, that have ſubſiſted between theſe colonies and their parent country, for ſuch a length of time, they will execrate with the bittereſt curſes the infamous memory of thoſe men whoſe peſtilential ambition unneceſſarily, wantonly, firſt opened the ſources of civil diſcord between them; firſt turned their love into jealouſy; and firſt taught theſe provinces, filled with grief and anxiety, to inquire

"*Mens ubi materna eſt?*"

Where is maternal affection?

A FARMER.

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markets of Great Britain *depend on the markets of* ALL Europe in general, *and that the* European *markets* in general *depend on the proportion between the* annual conſumption *and the* whole quantity *of each ſpecies* annually produced *by* ALL nations, *it muſt follow that, whether we or foreigners are the producers,* carriers, *importers, and exporters, of* American *produce, yet their reſpective prices in* each colony *(the difference of freight, cuſtoms, and importations, conſidered) will always bear proportion to the* general conſumption *of the* whole quantity *of each ſort,* produced in all colonies *and* in all parts, *allowing only for the uſual contingencies that trade and commerce, agriculture and manufactures, are liable to in all countries.* Idem.

"*It is certain that from the very time Sir* Walter Raleigh, *the father of our* Engliſh *colonies, and his aſſociates, firſt projected theſe eſtabliſhments, there have been perſons who have found an intereſt in* miſrepreſenting *or leſſening the value of them. The attemps were called chimerical and dangerous. Afterwards many malignant ſuggeſtions were made about ſacrificing ſo many* Engliſhmen *to the obſtinate deſire of ſettling colonies in countries which then produced very little advantage. But as theſe difficulties were gradually ſurmounted, theſe complaints vaniſhed. No ſooner were* theſe lamentations *over but* others *aroſe in their ſtead; when it could be no longer ſaid that the colonies were* uſeleſs, *it was alleged that they were not uſeful enough to their mother country; that, while we were loaded with taxes, they were abſolutely free; that the* planters *lived like* Princes, *while the inhabitants of* England *laboured hard for a tolerable ſubſiſtence.*" Idem.

"*Before the ſettlement of theſe colonies,*" *ſays* Poſtlethwayt, "*our manufactures were few, and thoſe but indifferent. In thoſe days we had not only our naval ſtores, but our ſhips, from our neighbours.* Germany *furniſhed us with all things made of metal, even to nails. Wine, paper, linens, and a thouſand other things, came from* France. Portugal *ſupplied us with ſugar; all the products of* America *were poured into us from* Spain; *and the* Venetians *and* Genoeſe *retailed to us the commodities of the* Eaſt Indies, *at their own price.*"

"*If it be aſked whether foreigners, for what goods they take of us, do not pay on* that conſumption *a great portion of our taxes, it is admitted they do.*"

POSTLETHWAYT's Great Britain's True Syſtem.

"*If we are afraid that one day or other the colonies will revolt and ſet up for themſelves, as ſome ſeem to apprehend, let us not* drive *them to a* neceſſity *to* feel *themſelves independent of us, as they* will *do the moment they perceive that* they can be ſupplied with all things from within themſelves, *and do not need our aſſiſtance. If we would keep them ſtill dependent upon their mother country, and in ſome reſpects* ſubſervient *to their* views *and welfare, let us make it their* INTEREST *always to be ſo.*" TUCKER on Trade.

"*Our colonies, while they have* Engliſh *blood in their veins and have relations in* England, *and* WHILE THEY CAN GET BY TRADING WITH US, *the* ſtronger *and* greater they *grow the* more *this* Crown *and* kingdom *will* get *by them; and nothing but ſuch an arbitrary power as ſhall make them deſperate can bring them to rebel.*" DAVENANT on the Plantation Trade.

"*The northern colonies are not upon the ſame footing as thoſe of the ſouth; and having a worſe ſoil to improve, they muſt find the recompenſe ſome other way, which only can be in property and dominion: Upon which ſcore, any innovations in the form of government there ſhould be cautiouſly examined, for fear of entering upon meaſures by which the induſtry of the inhabitants may be quite diſcouraged. It is* ALWAYS UNFORTUNATE *for a people, either by* CONSENT *or upon* COMPULSION, *to depart from their* PRIMITIVE INSTITUTIONS, *and* THOSE FUNDAMENTALS *by which they were* FIRST UNITED TOGETHER." Idem.

"*All wiſe ſtates will well conſider how to preſerve the advantages ariſing from colonies, and avoid the evils; and I conceive that there can be but* TWO *ways in nature to hinder them from throwing off their dependence,* one *to keep it out of their* power, *and the* other, *out of their* will. *The* firſt *muſt be by* force; *and the* latter *by* uſing them well, *and keeping them employed in ſuch productions, and making ſuch manufactures, as will ſupport themſelves and families comfortably,* and procure them wealth too, *and at leaſt not prejudice their mother country.*

Force *can never be uſed effectually to anſwer the end,* without deſtroying the colonies themſelves. *Liberty and encouragement are neceſſary to carry people thither, and to keep them together when they are there; and violence will hinder both. Any body of troops conſiderable enough to awe them, and keep them in ſubjection under the direction too of a needy Governour, often ſent thither to make his fortune, and at ſuch a diſtance from any application for redreſs, will ſoon put an end to all planting, and leave the country to the ſoldiers alone; and if it did not,* would eat up all the profit of the colony. *For this reaſon arbitrary countries have not been equally ſucceſsful in planting colonies with free ones, and what they have done in that kind has either been by force, at a vaſt expenſe, or* by departing from the nature of their government, *and* giving ſuch privileges to planters *as were* denied to their other ſubjects. *And I dare to ſay that that a few prudent laws, and a little prudent conduct, would ſoon give us the greateſt ſhare of the riches of all* America, *perhaps drive many of other nations out of it, or into our colonies for ſhelter.*

There are ſo many exigencies *in all ſtates,* ſo many foreign wars *and* domeſtick diſturbances, *that theſe colonies* CAN NEVER WANT OPPORTUNITIES, *if they watch for them,* to do what they ſhall find their intereſt to do; *and therefore we ought to take all the precautions in our power that it ſhall never be* their intereſt *to act againſt that of their native country, an evil which can be no otherwiſe averted than by keeping them* fully employed *in ſuch trades* as will increaſe their own *as well as our wealth; for it is much to be feared, if we do not find employment for* them, *they may find it for* us. *The intereſt of the mother country is always to keep them dependent and ſo employed, and it requires all her addreſs to do it; and it is certainly more* eaſily *and* effectually *done by* gentle, *and* inſenſible methods, *than by* power *alone.*" CATO's Letters.

LONDON, *November* 3.

YESTERDAY, about noon, her Majeſty was happily delivered of a Prince. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſeveral great Officers of State, and Ladies of the Bedchamber, were preſent. We are aſſured that her Majeſty, and the young Prince, are as well as can be expected. This happy event was communicated to the publick by the diſcharge of the Tower guns.

Nov. 7. The Maryland Planter, Simms, from Maryland to Newfoundland, foundered about 300 leagues to the weſtward of the Lizard. The crew were taken up by the Sibella, Abbott, who is arrived in the river from Maryland.

Extract of a letter from on board his Majeſty's ſhip Dolphin, *in* Port Famine. *in the Straits of* Magellan, *dated January* 27, 1767.

"Ours is a particular voyage, not a ſtation; for we are always at ſea, except we put in to wood and water. The firſt place we touched at was Madeira, to take in wine; from thence we ſailed to St. Jago, near the coaſt of Guinea; from thence we ſailed to Cape Blanco, on the coaſt of Brazil; from thence to Cape Virgin Mary, and here we ſaw giants; they are not ſo tall as Commodore Byron has reported, but they are, for the general part, between ſeven and eight feet high, and the ſquareſt and thickeſt men I ever ſaw. We took five of them on board, three men and two women; they are all naked, only a ſkin round their bodies. Among theſe ſavages every man hath his horſe, and we ſaw ſome thouſands of them. As for proviſions, they eat all raw. You ſhall have a better account of them when I come home. Though it is the middle of ſummer, the hills are all covered with ſnow. Time will not permit any more of them, at preſent.

"We are bound now to Juan Fernandez, and from thence to Batavia, in the Eaſt Indies. I hope to be at home in twelve months, and I am certain I ſhall make the beſt voyage I ever made in my life. We expect to ſail round the globe in eighteen months."

Nov. 13. They write from Madrid that the continual rains that have lately fallen in Spain have laid the fields in the province of Andaluſia under water, by which many perſons, and a great number of cattle, have periſhed.

A letter from Leghorn informs that a peſtilential diſtemper had lately broke out at Grand Cairo, and carried off great numbers of the inhabitants.

They write from Quebec that a ſpecies of Indians had lately been diſcovered many hundred leagues to the weſtward of the lakes, who were reported by travellers not to exceed four feet high.

EDINBURGH, *Nov.* 4. Yeſterday, and the night preceding, we had here an exceſſive fall of rain, which occaſioned ſuch an extraordinary riſe of the waters in this neighbourhood as has not been known in the memory of the oldeſt man living. The water of Leith was ſo much out yeſterday morning that the ſtage flyes from this to Glaſgow were obliged to ſtop at Saughton Hall and return to town, there being no poſſibility of getting at the bridge, the water having waſhed away part of the road, and overflowed the fields around the bridge. Much more miſchief would undoubtedly have happened there had not the dam dy[illegible] given way, whereby the water was a good de[illegible] aſſwaged. Upon this it came down with great rapidi[illegible] upon the places below. At Coltbridge it overflowe[illegible] a park wherein were a few ſheep, which were carrie[illegible] down, together with the encloſing paling of the par[illegible] At the village of Water of Leith a bed, a weavin[illegible] loom, and a good deal of wood, were diſcovere[illegible] floating down the river. At Canon Mills the inunda[illegible]tion broke into a tanwork, and carried off a number o[illegible] ſkins, ſeveral caſks of oil, and a conſiderable quantity of wood, lying at the new bridge lately built there, and deſtroyed a great quantity of potaſhes, and a deal of utenſils for bleaching. At Bonnytownmills it broke into the dwelling houſes at that place, and filled them ſo with water that the inhabitants were with difficulty got out with their lives. In ſhort every thing near the water ſide was threatened with immediate deſtruction, being either carried off or much damaged. What tended much to heighten this alarming calamity was the ſuddenneſs of the ſtorm, of which there was little or no appearance until midnight, when moſt of the country people were got to bed. We have as yet no particular accounts of the damage done on the more diſtant rivers, further than of ſome bridges and dam dykes being broke down and ſwept away.

Nov. 7. By the late heavy rains, the river Clyde was ſo ſwelled on Tueſday laſt that the lower part of Glaſgow was laid quite under water; and horſes, cows, ſheep, and corn, were ſwept from the low grounds, and carried down the ſtream. The river Kelvin roſe very high, and came down with great rapidity, bringing along with it ſuch large quantities of victual that a number of hands were employed on the bridge of Garſcube with pitchforks to keep the arches clear.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 27.

We have it from the beſt authority that the intention of calling the Legiſlature together, a few days before the General Court (Thurſday the 31ſt of March) is that they ſhould have an opportunity of conſidering, before the 10th of April, whether, in the preſent circumſtances of the colony, part of the taxes may not be remitted to the people. The Aſſembly will then be adjourned over the General Court, that the buſineſs of the country may be carried on with all poſſible convenience to the inhabitants.

IN order to remove the ill impreſſions which the breaking out of the ſmallpox in this city has probably made in the minds of ſome people, who may be thereby prevented from coming on their uſual buſineſs, it is thought proper to advertiſe all perſons concerned that the Common Hall have taken, and continue to take, every prudent precaution to prevent the ſpreading of that contagion. At preſent it is only at two places, viz. Mr. Dudley Digges's and Mr. Robert Anderſon's, both in a retired part of the city, and there confined to three patients; at the former place Mr. Digges's eldeſt ſon, at the latter Mr. James Marſhall of the college, and a Mulatto man. They are all at preſent in a good way, have a phyſician regularly attending them, good nurſes, and every thing elſe proper for perſons in that condition, ſupplied by the Corporation. At both places are guards on conſtant duty, to keep off idle and imprudent people. It is intended, in caſe any others ſhould be taken, to ſend them to Mr. Anderſon's, a houſe the Corporation has rented, as being very commodious, and in every reſpect proper for the purpoſe of an hoſpital.

By theſe means, and by the removal of thoſe from each of the above families who have never had that diſtemper, there is great room to hope the further progreſs of the infection may be prevented, and that from the ſpeedy recovery of the preſent patients it may be entirely eradicated.

But to guard againſt the worſt contingencies, and to conſult about ſuch further meaſures as new occaſions may render neceſſary, the Common Hall meet every other day of courſe, and in emergencies will be called oftener.

The publick may depend on receiving, from time to time, a faithful account of the courſe of this malady,

from their humble ſervant,

JAMES COCKE, Mayor.

Yeſterday the following laws were enacted in the Court of Common Council of this city, viz.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this city have frequently ſuſtained great damage, and incurred much expenſe, by means of perſons reſorting to the ſaid city before they were ſufficiently cured of the ſmallpox, or freed from the contagion thereof, for prevention whereof for the future, as much as poſſibly may be, *It is ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the ſaid city, and be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid,* that from and after the paſſing of this act no perſon or perſons, who have been or ſhall be infected with the ſmallpox, ſhall be ſuffered or permitted to come into and remain in the ſaid city until he, ſhe, or they, have been cured and freed from the ſaid diſtemper twenty one days, at the leaſt, or unleſs ſuch perſon or perſons produce under the hand of ſome phyſician a bill of health, declaring him, her, or them, free and clear from any infection or contagion of the ſaid diſtemper. *And it is further ordained* that if any perſon or perſons, as aforeſaid, ſhall come into the ſaid city before the expiration of the ſaid twenty one days, or without a bill of health as aforeſaid, and ſhall refuſe to depart and go

out of the ſaid city immediately, on being required by the Mayor, or any of the Magiſtrates, ſo to do, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Mayor, or any other Magiſtrate, to commit ſuch perſon or perſons to the common gaol of the ſaid city for the ſpace of twenty days, and until he, ſhe, or they, ſhall pay and diſcharge the priſonfees which ſhall accrue on ſuch impriſonment.

IT is ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of this city, in Common Council aſſembled, that the inhabitants of this city ſhall, within twenty days after the paſſing of this act, deliver to the Clerk of this Court a true and exact liſt of their tithables reſiding in this city, under the penalty of forty ſhillings for every tithable concealed.

The Succeſs, Capt. M'Nabb, in 8 weeks, and the Lord Camden, Capt. Johnſtoun, in 10 weeks, from London, are arrived in James river.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Jan. 21. Thomas, John Robertſon, from Boſton, with 5 bags of coffee, 4 hhds. of moloſſes, 2 hhds. of brown ſugar, 1 hhd. and 142 wt. of loaf ſugar, 3 hhds. and 1 barrel of rum, and 1 quarter caſk of Madeira wine.

23. Induſtry, Arthur Sinclair, from the lower diſtrict, in ballaſt.

Cleared.

Jan. 8. Julia and Betſey, George Snow, for Antigua, with 5680 ſtaves, 2480 heading, 883 buſhels of corn, 128 buſhels of peaſe, 47 pieces of ſcantling, 51 buſhels of oats, 3 barrels of oil, 96 pieces of timber, 2 barrels of tallow, 5 barrels of cider, 1 barrel of apples, 8 barrels of rice, and ſome live ſtock.

9. Neptune, James Cocke, for Cadiz, with 9773 buſhels of wheat, 28 buſhels of peaſe, 2000 feet of plank, and 1100 ſtaves.

21. Peggy, Thomas Ramſay, for Greenock, with 339 hhds. of tobacco, 22 bales of hemp, 2 hhds. of cotton, 1 hhd. of ſkins, 1 barrel and 1 box of indigo, and 8400 ſtaves.

Advertiſements.

HANOVER, JAN. 23, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this colony in a few months, deſires that all perſons indebted to the ſtore kept by him at Major *John Boſwell*'s will immediately come and ſettle their accounts, either by diſcharging the ſame or giving bonds. This requeſt he flatters himſelf will, to all concerned, appear reaſonable and neceſſary, in order to obviate any diſputes that may hereafter ariſe with his ſucceſſour. For this purpoſe he will continue his reſidence at Major *Boſwell*'s until the firſt day of *March* next, in which time he hopes that all due regard will be paid to this advertiſement. The ſtore will be continued to its uſual extent by Mr. *William Donald*, and the ſame indulgence as has been cuſtomary may be from him expected.

5 HUGH M'MEKIN.

GEORGE III. by the grace of GOD, of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To Richard Figures and Rebekah his wife, and Nathaniel Hicks and Charity his wife, which ſaid Rebecka and Charity are two of the ſiſters and coheirs of Robert Watkins, deceaſed: We command you to appear before the Juſtices of our county court of Surry, in chancery, at the court-houſe of the ſaid county, on the third Tueſday in February next, to anſwer a bill in chancery exhibited againſt you, and Thomas Bage and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Bailey, Gent. adminiſtrator, with the will annexed of the ſaid Robert Watkins, by William Clinch, William Clinch, adminiſtrator, &c. of Philip Clinch, deceaſed, James and Hugh Belſches, James Belſches, aſſignee of Benjamin Harriſon, James Belſches, adminiſtrator, &c. of William Royle, deceaſed, John Debreaux, and James Buchanan and Co. and this they ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100 l. each. Witneſs WILLIAM NELSON, Clerk of the ſaid court, at the court-houſe aforeſaid, the 20th day of January, 1768, in the 8th year of our reign. WILLIAM NELSON.

Smithfield, Jan. 15, 1768.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* ſoon.

1‖ GEORGE BLAIR.

To be SOLD;

A TRACT of LAND, on *Fiſhing* creek, in *Edgcumbe* county, *North Carolina*, containing about 2200 acres, known by the name of *Governour's Branch*, otherwiſe *Mead*'s quarter. There is as good range for hogs and cattle as any in the county, and a very good ſtream for a mill. It will be ſold in parcels, to ſuit the convenience of purchaſers. For particulars inquire of Mr. *Blake Baker* near *Halifax*, Mr. *Driver* at *Suffolk*, or Mr. *Lewis Hanſford* in *Norfolk*. ‖

To be SOLD, *and entered upon immediately*,

TWO PLANTATIONS in *Nanſemond* county, one adjoining *Suffolk* town, beautifully ſituated on the river, with a wharf and large warehouſe, and contains 300 acres.

The other within a mile of the former, has plenty of various kinds of timber, adjoins Col. *Riddick*'s lands, and contains 370 acres.

For terms apply to Mr. *James Gibſon*, merchant in *Suffolk*.

JOHN REID.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 10 or 11 years old, with a bob tail, a blaze face, white feet, and branded on the near ſhoulder, but not diſtinguiſhable; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l. ‖ HENRY GRAY.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bay horſe, about 15 or 16 years old, with a hanging mane and bob tail, ſhod before, has a very ſore back, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded, but not diſcernable; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

‖ WILLIAM HODGES.

For SALE,

PIG, BAR, and CAST IRON, on reaſonable terms, juſt below *Newport*, on *Rappahannock* river.

WANTED, a quantity of CORN, for which either of the above articles may be had on receipt of the corn, caſh at the *June Oyer* court, or ſuch bills of exchange or bills of loading for iron ſhipped as I ſhall receive.

About *April* will be wanted a large, ſtrong, tight VESSEL, fit for the bay, well found, with good anchors, cables, ſails, *&c.* and a good navigator, as no delays can be admitted of, on account of the immediate want of the ore to melt this ſpring and ſummer.

A large quantity of OYSTER SHELLS wanted, for which ready money, dry goods, or iron, may be had. The greateſt punctuality may be depended on, as I am empowered by articles entered into with the Hon. *Preſly Thornton*, Eſq; and *William Fitzhugh*, Eſq; of *Somerſet*, to cover all my engagements prior to the payment of any debt, therefore I ſhall expect punctuality with all thoſe I have any concerns with.

JOHN HOLLADAY.

To be SOLD *for ready money, on* Wedneſday *the 7th of* February *next*,

SEVEN hundred acres of LAND, lying on the *Rackoon* ſwamp, in SUSSEX county, known by the name of the *Rackoon* quarter, belonging to Capt. *Henry Harriſon*, and taken in execution at the ſuit of *Capel* and *Oſgood Hanbury*, by

2 JAMES JONES, D. S.

THE ſubſcriber, finding it impoſſible to do juſtice to his creditors without diſpoſing of his eſtate, and very difficult to ſell it for near its value, propoſes to diſpoſe of the ſame by way of LOTTERY, and hopes to be countenanced and encouraged by the publick, as his misfortunes were not occaſioned by any want of induſtry, but by accidents, and his too hoſpitable, friendly, and generous temper, which all his acquaintance can teſtify; and the adventurers will have the pleaſure of affording ſome relief to a diſtreſſed, but deſerving family. The ſcheme is as follows:

Priz.		Value.	
1 of		L.400	To conſiſt of 300 acres of land, in the county of *New Kent*, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, with a plantation in good order for cropping, a dwelling-houſe with four rooms below and two above, and ſundry valuable out-houſes, all in good repair, within a mile of ſeveral good landings on *Chickahominy* river.
1 of		200	To conſiſt of a tract of 200 acres of land, adjoining the former, with a plantation, a dwelling-houſe, and a large peach orchard, thereon.
1 of		185	To conſiſt of a tract of land adjoining the laſt, containing 185 acres, with a houſe and plantation thereon.
1 of		120	A Mulatto fellow named *Davy*, about 33 years old, a good carpenter.
1 of		100	A Negro man named *Caſar*, a good brick-maker and ſawer, about 32 years old.
1 of		80	A Negro man named *George*, about 22 years old, a good ſawer and carter.
1 of		70	A Negro lad named *Joe*, about 15 years old, very likely.
1 of		67	A Negro woman named *Lucy*, uſed to work in the houſe and in the field, about 27 years years old.
1 of		50	A Negro woman named *Moll*, about 39 years old, a good cook, and can do all kinds of houſe work.
	L.		
2 of	30	60	A Negro boy named *Toney*, about 6 years old, very likely.
			A Negro woman named *Kate*, about 50 years old, a good ſpinner and waſher.
1 of		25	A Negro boy named *Squire*.
4 of	20	80	A double chair, and harneſs for two horſes.
			A bay horſe with a bald face, called *Ball*, a very good riding horſe.
			A black horſe with a white face, 6 years old, a good ſaddle horſe, and works well.
			A large young black mare, draws well.
1 of		12	A neat black walnut deſk and book-caſe.
3 of	10	30	3 Beds, bedſteads, ſheets, blankets, and coverlets, at 10 l. each.
			A new large copper kettle.
2 of	8	16	A ſorrel horſe called *Briton*, a good work horſe.
4 of	7:10	30	3 Beds, bedſteads, ſheets, blankets, and coverlets, at 7 l. 10 s. each.
			2 Neat fowling pieces, at do.
17 of	5	85	4 To conſiſt of cattle, to be valued by three indifferent men.
			2 To conſiſt of ſheep, to be valued in the ſame manner.
			2 To conſiſt of hogs, to be valued in the ſame manner.
			4 To conſiſt of houſehold furniture, to be valued in the ſame manner.
			1 A ſilver watch.
			1 Of two black walnut tables, one very large, and a large hair trunk.
			1 To conſiſt of pewter, to be valued.
			1 To conſiſt of ſix good black walnut chairs, and an arm chair.
			1 To conſiſt of two neat tumbrels, well fixed.
		L.1610	

43 Prizes.
279 Blanks.

322 Tickets at *L.*5 each, is *L.*1610.

The above LOTTERY is to be drawn at *New Kent* court-houſe on the laſt *Monday* in *June* next, under the management of Meſſ. JOHN ARMISTEAD, WILLIAM CLAYTON, JOHN LEWIS, JOSEPH HORNSBY, and BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE; of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber,

‖ RICHARD GRAVES.

WILLIAMSBURG, JAN. 27, 1768.

LOST or STOLEN, at the houſe of *George Lafong*, in this city, a SILVER WATCH, with a ſilver dialplate, having the words *Clark*, *London*, engraven thereon. Whoever can give ſuch intelligence concerning the ſaid watch as ſhe may be had again, ſhall have 20 s. reward, if loſt; and if ſtolen, 40 s. on conviction of the thief, paid by *Robert Nicolſon*. WILLIAM M'ELDOE.

DECEMBER 10, 1767.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, four convict ſervant men, named WILLIAM ALEXANDER, EDWARD WILLIAMS, HENRY JOHNSON, and GEORGE M'KEY, all of them *Engliſhmen*. *Alexander* is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, and much pitted with the ſmallpox; had on when he went off a blue coat with metal buttons, red ſcarlet jacket, and red pluſh breeches; he appears to a ſtranger at firſt view to wear a ſober face, and talks but little. *Williams* is about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, wore a light coloured wig, fine hat, with a black riband and metal buckle round the crown, a blue ſurtout or *Newmarket* coat, a claret coloured coat and jacket, buckſkin breeches, and very bad ſhoes. *Johnſon* is about the ſame height with *Williams*, but a little darker in the complexion; he had on a blue *Newmarket* coat with a large cape to it, jacket and breeches of the ſame colour, double breaſted, and trimmed with black horn buttons; he has a large ſcar on his head, talks much, coarſe, and hoarſe, and is very quarrelſome when drunk. *M'Key* is about 5 feet 3 inches high, of a fair complexion, well looked, and very briſk, lively, and full of ſpirit; had on a *Dutch* cap, a ſmall old brown wig, a white duffil jacket with lappels, and a flannel jacket under it, a pair of light coloured everlaſting breeches, new ſhoes, and odd buckles in them. As they have robbed the reſt of the ſervants of ſundries, they may change their dreſs. Whoever apprehends the above ſervants, and delivers them to Mr. *James Anderſon* at *Port Miccu*, Mr. *William Woddrop* at *Hobb's Hole*, or to the ſubſcriber at *Fredericksburg*, ſhall receive 5 l. reward.

ROBERT PHILLIPS.

NORTHAMPTON, *Dec.* 14, 1767.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a very white Mulatto wench, named ANNAS. She is thick, well made, about 5 feet high, and had on when ſhe went away a country cloth jacket, black with white ſtripes, branded on the right cheek E, and on the left R, but cannot be diſcerned except near to her; and obſerving her nicely there are ſeveral cuts on the back part of her neck, and a ſcar upon her left ſide. I expect ſhe will try to get on board ſome veſſel, therefore forewarn all Captains from receiving her on board. Whoever takes her up, and brings her to me in *Northampton* county, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

2‖ EDWARD RUTLAND.

ESSEX, JAN. 21, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt *Chriſtmas* twelvemonth, a Negro fellow named TOM, about 24 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a likely well made fellow, has middling large hands and feet, full faced, and very black; had on when he went away ſuch clothing as labouring Negroes uſually have, though it is likely he may have changed his clothing and name, and endeavour to paſs for a freeman, as I have been informed he has frequently gone up and down the rivers in veſſels belonging to Mr. *William Meredith* of *King* and *Queen* county, who has Negro ſkippers on board his veſſels.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and conveys him to the ſubſcriber in *Hobb's Hole*, ſhall have 40 s. if taken in *Eſſex* county, if in any other county 3 l. and if out of the colony 5 l.

WILLIAM PORTER.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned from entertaining the ſaid Negro.

By virtue of a deed of truſt will be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Glouceſter *court-houſe, on* Wedneſday *the 3d of* February *next*,

Forty valuable Slaves,

among whom are ſome good CARPENTERS, and a very good COOK. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of next *October*, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

The TRUSTEES.

N. B. Large diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a bay mare, about 4 feet and a half high, with a long mane and tail, a white face, the white moſt on the left eye, glaſs eyes, has white feet, the fore feet white as high as the foo'locks, and the hind feet as high as the hacks, ſlits in both ears, and branded on the buttock ЯЯ; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

4‖ MATTHEW TURPIN.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a red ſteer, marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and a crop in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 14, 1767.

I ONCE MORE requeſt the favour of all perſons indebted to me to diſcharge their accounts, as I am determined to make a thorough ſettlement of my affairs immediately; and my former advertiſements having had very little ſucceſs, I ſhall put my books into the hands of a lawyer, to collect what debts are not paid to me between this and the 20th of *February* next, at fartheſt. THOMAS CRAIG.

N. B. I hope none of my punctual cuſtomers will take offence at the above, as it is not intended for them: I take this opportunity of returning them many thanks for their favours, and hope for a continuance of their cuſtom. For them, and ſuch only, am I reſolved to work for the future; which will enable me to be punctual to my engagements, and give that ſatisfaction in my buſineſs which I could wiſh to do, and good cuſtomers have a right to expect.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a roached mane and bob tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock A; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

1 JOSHUA EPPES.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of LOTS, LANDS, STOCKS, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS, to enable the ſubſcriber to pay his debts, and provide for a large family, he having attempted to ſell them for that purpoſe, but is diſappointed by the ſcarcity of money, *viz.*

PRIZES.

1	To conſiſt of a lot in *Hanover* town, with a dwelling-houſe and out-houſes thereon, convenient for a publick houſe.	L. 245
1	To conſiſt of a lot in the ſaid town, back of the garden.	65
1	To conſiſt of another lot in the ſaid town, with a granary, *&c.*	170
1	To conſiſt of 130 acres of land in the fork of the *Reedy* ſwamp, part of the tract I live on, called *New Flanders*.	130
1	To conſiſt of 120 acres of land, at the upper end of the ſaid tract.	120
12	Of 10 l. each, to conſiſt of ſtocks and houſehold goods, to be valued to the fortunate adventurers by indifferent perſons.	120
17 Prizes.		L. 850
153 Blanks.		

170 Tickets, at 5 l. each, - - - - - - - - - L. 850

Managers are Col. EDMUND PENDLETON, Meſſ. WALKER TALIAFERRO, JOHN TAYLOR, DUNCAN GRAHAM, ALEXANDER DONALD, ROBERT HEART, RICHARD ADAMS, PATRICK COUTTS, WILLIAM AYLETT, WILLIAM NEALL, JOHN BOSWELL, and THOMAS UNDERWOOD, of whom tickets may be had; as alſo of Meſſ. JOHN PENN, EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun. HENRY ROBINSON, WILLIAM BOWLER, HARRY TOMPKINS, JOHN HAWKINS, JAMES GUNN, JOHN JONES, PAUL THILLMAN, JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. and CHARLES ROBINSON.

The lottery to be drawn at *Hanover* court-houſe as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, and the time advertiſed in the *Virginia* Gazette. A good title to the lots and land will be made to the fortunate, and they are to be entered upon the firſt day of *December* 1768; the other things are to be delivered as ſoon as the lottery is drawn.

The money for the tickets to be paid at the time of drawing, or immediately after. WILLIAM DUDLEY.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of about 800 acres of very valuable LAND, lying contiguous, on both ſides of *James* river, in *Amherſt* and *Buckingham* counties, containing a conſiderable quantity of rich low grounds and ſecond low grounds; alſo the greateſt part of two iſlands in *James* river, called the *Sycamore* iſlands. The land lies about two or three miles below Dr. *William Cabbell*'s, and contains ſome of as rich low grounds as any he owns, or as any that I know on *James* river, not *Elk* iſland excepted, and which I ſhould be very unwilling to part with were it not that I have other valuable lands on *James* river; and having entered into the hemp trade, I deſign, by the diſpoſal of this part of my land, to help to enable myſelf the more advantageouſly to carry it on. Beſides the land, 820 l. worth of ſortable dry goods will be laid off in lots, in order to make a ſufficient number of prizes; which goods may be delivered at *Warwick* or *Richmond* directly after the drawing, which is to be under the direction of proper managers, and in the preſence of as many adventurers as ſhall think fit to attend, at Mr. *James Vaughan*'s at *Richmond*, the day after next *Henrico May* court, if the tickets are all diſpoſed of by that time; and conveyances executed for the land, to the fortunate adventurers, as ſoon as conveniently can be done afterwards by the ſubſcriber.

PRIZES.

1	AN exceeding rich iſland in JAMES river, about half a mile long, called the *Great Sycamore* iſland (except about 4 acres near one end of it, which belongs to an orphan) which iſland is looked upon, by thoſe acquainted with it, to be as rich as any in JAMES river, not *Elk* iſland excepted. Part of the ſaid iſland is cleared, and has a tobacco houſe 40 feet by 20 on it. Alſo about 180 acres of high and low grounds in *Amherſt* county, on the main land, convenient to the ſaid iſland.	L. 500
1	About 170 acres of high and low grounds in *Amherſt*, on JAMES river; great part of it pretty rich, and has a fine fiſhing place for white ſhads, and a ſmall plantation on the river that rents at 1000 lb. of tobacco a year.	250
1	About 160 acres of land in *Buckingham* county, on JAMES river, containing a good quantity of low grounds and ſecond low grounds; there is a ſmall plantation, with an overſeer's houſe, and a middle ſized framed tobacco houſe, on it.	200
1	A tract of about 50 acres of land on JAMES river, in *Buckingham*, with a good piece of cleared low grounds, and a new tobacco houſe 40 by 20 on it.	100
1	About half the iſland called the *Little Sycamore* iſland, near half a mile long, with two framed tobacco houſes on it; the reſt of the iſland belongs to an orphan. Alſo about 50 acres of land in *Buckingham* county, convenient to the ſaid iſland.	100
1	A tract of about 50 acres of land on JAMES river, in *Buckingham* county, with a ſuitable place for a mill on a large creek, and a ſmall ſpot of cleared ground on it.	30
1	Lot of dry goods of 20 l. value. - - - - - - -	20
1	Lot of 10 l. value. - - - - - - - - - - -	10
2	Lots of 5 l. value. - - - - - - - - - -	10
40	Lots of do. each at 3 l. value. - - - - - -	120
330	Lots of do. each at 2 l. value. - - - - - -	660
380 Prizes. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		L. 2000
620 Blanks.		

1000 Tickets, at 2 l. each. - - - - - - - - - L. 2000

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office in *Williamſburg*, of Mr. JAMES VAUGHAN in *Richmond*, of Mr. JOHN SHELTON in *Cumberland*, of Mr. JOHN SMITH at *Page*'s warehouſe in *Hanover*, and of the ſubſcriber in *Amherſt*.

JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A plot of the ſaid land, laid off in lots as above, and a liſt of the goods, ſhall be delivered to the managers before the day of drawing. J. H.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a red and white pied cow, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and an under and overkeel in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 35 s. HARDIN BURNLEY, Jun.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a black horſe, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock C; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

MAJOR TILLAR, Jun.

To be SOLD, *and entered on immediately*,

A CLEAR fee ſimple eſtate in a plantation and 250 acres of land, lying on the weſtern branch of *Elizabeth River*, in the county of *Norfolk*, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, all new and in good order; a good apple orchard, and a good garden well paled in. The cleared land, in a good fence, is ſufficient to work ſix hands; and the uncleared land is very good, and well furniſhed with white oak and pine timber. For terms inquire of Mr. NEIL JAMIESON, merchant in *Norfolk*, Meſſ. *Gibſon* and *Granbery*, merchants in *Suffolk*, or the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

6 JOHN BRICKELL.

AS I have made an abſolute conveyance of my whole eſtate for the benefit of ſuch of my creditors as ſhall within three months ſignify to the truſtees named therein their approbation thereof, I muſt requeſt the favour of all thoſe who have not yet had an opportunity of informing themſelves of the nature of this truſt that they will, without delay, make application to Mr. *Jerman Baker* in *Williamſburg*, with whom the original conveyance is lodged, or Mr. *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, and Mr. *David Jameſon* in *York*, who have copies thereof, and likewiſe copies of the certificate granted me, and ſigned by all ſuch of my creditors as I have had an opportunity of ſeeing, which is by far the greater part. I muſt requeſt their moſt ſpeedy application to the Gentlemen above mentioned, as the truſtees are to carry on the copper mine, and diſpoſe of the profits ariſing therefrom, and from every other part of the eſtate, among the creditors, in the moſt advantageous manner. The truſtees named in the deed are Meſſ. *Warner Lewis*, *Fielding Lewis*, *George Riddell*, *Richard Randolph*, *James Belſches*, *Jerman Baker*, and *David Jameſon*, who are empowered to appoint any three of their number to act for the whole.

8 WILLIAM KENNON.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit*,

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

To be SOLD, *and entered upon immediately*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *King William* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mattapony* river, whereon Col. *Thomas Moore* now lives, containing 500 acres, to which is added about 40 or 50 acres of marſh, which produces good hay, and is capable of great improvements. On the plantation is a commodious brick houſe two ſtories high, handſomely wainſcotted, with four rooms on a floor, two of them with a large paſſage, four large cellars and cellar paſſage, with brick partitions to the top; the out-houſes are good and large, are fit for every convenience, and in perfect repair. There is alſo on the ſaid plantation an orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing crab trees, and a large garden in good order. The land is good for either grain or tobacco, is well timbered, and is a very convenient ſituation for carrying on a *Weſt India* trade, lying in the heart of a grain country, where a veſſel of 250 tuns burthen may load oppoſite to the houſe, and has alſo the advantage of fine fiſhing and fowling. Five hundred pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid in *April* next, and for the remainder one, two, or three years credit will be allowed, as may be agreed upon, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers, in *Hanover* county.

Tf GEORGE THOMAS. JOHN SMITH.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold; not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe, - - - - - - -		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do. - - -		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes, - - - - - - - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10 l. each, - - - - - - -		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April*, 1768 [illegible] who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of back land, the furtheſt part of which is not more than five miles from the forge, - - - - - - -		L. 8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchaſe, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		60	5
John Shackelton, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank, -		2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		600	30
Number of improved lots, -	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25 l. each, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county, - - - -	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inſpection, at 12 years purchaſe, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		780	65
Watſon's, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		720	60
James Buchanan, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		420	35
George Ellis, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		480	40
David Roſs, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		480	40
Thomas Younghuſband, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		540	45
James Roxer, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		60	5
James Howling, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		60	5
John M'Keind, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		420	35
James Daly, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2000	100
Fiſhery, at 20 years do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2000	100
Number of improved lots, -	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries, - - - - - - - - - - - -	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25 l. each, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river, - - - - - - - - - - - -	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above, - - - - - - - - - - - -	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes. -	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5 l. each, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		L. 50,000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE'S in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2 *ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.